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Cumberland, in Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, April 21, 1744.

ON the 23d paſt, the Rippon arrived from Cruizing in the Windward Paſſage, and brought in with her a Spaniſh Man of War of 18 Guns and eight Swivels, and 140 Men, being taken under the Iſland of Tortuga. She has on board 1200 Cheſts of Quickſilver, and a great Quantity of other rich Merchandize, is called the Conde de Chincon, and was bound to Vera Cruz. She is a Ship of about three or four Years old, and reckoned a prime Sailor, is exceedingly well fitted, and uſed to ſail with 24 Guns, but this Time with leſs, on account of her Merchandize. On the 29th arrived Captain Powell in the Biddeford, with four Victuallers and a Naval Store Ship from Antegoa, one Victualler of his Convoy came in two Day before, and one is ſtill miſſing, called the Atlas, Maurice Cole, Maſter; ſhe happened to be the Leewardmoſt Ship when they fell in with the French Squadron in the Channel, and 'tis hoped, upon ſeparating from her Convoy, that ſhe made for ſome Port in England or Ireland.

The following Account of his Majeſty's Ship Aſtrea being burnt at Piſcataway, has been received here from Captain Swanton her Commander.

New Hampſhire, Portſmouth, Jan. 20, 1743. Tueſday the 17th Inſtant, about Two in the Morning, a Fire broke out in the Fore-Hold, and inſtantly the Beams under the Fore-Caſtle were in a Blaze. We labour'd hard, and once thought had got the better of it, but the Water a-long-ſide was no ſooner in the Buckets but it became Ice, ſo that it ſcarce deliver'd a Quart, by which Means the Fire broke out again with great Violence, and rendered all our Endeavours to extinguiſh it vain, for in a few Hours ſhe was burnt down to the Water Edge. Moſt of the Officers Stores were a-ſhore, the Powder in the publick Magazines, and as all the Guns fell into the Wreck, I ſhall have no great Difficulty in recovering them.

Cumberland, in Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, May 8, 1744. His Majeſty's Ship Montague arrived the 3d Inſtant from her Cruize off of the Tertuda Bank near the Gulph of Florida, and brought in with her a Spaniſh Brigantine of ten Guns, and as many Swivels, and 24 Men, commanded by a Lieutenant of a Man of War, and which ſerved at that Time as a Tender to Admiral de Torres. Capt. Chambers, who commanded the Montague, ſays, that the Morning before he took this Tender, being the 3d of April, he fell in with the Spaniſh Squadron, conſiſting of nine large Ships of the Line, a Frigate of 20 Guns, and this Brigantine, about Five in the Morning, in the Latitude of 24, bearing W. and by N. ten Leagues from the Tertuda Bank; that they were about four Leagues to Windward of him when he firſt ſaw them; that his Ship being clean, he made Sail to Windward in Chaſe after them all that Day and Night, in Hopes one or other of them might have fallen to Leeward, and the next Morning he picked up this Tender, in Sight of five large Ships about four Leagues Windward, not one of which attempted to bear down upon him.

Stockholm, June 15, O. S. The King and Prince Succeſſor of Sweden, having reſolved ſome Time ago to make a Progreſs to Gottenbourg, Scania, and Carlſcrona, and, at the ſame Time, to paſs in Review the Troops quartered in thoſe Provinces, his Swediſh Majeſty ſet out from hence accordingly on Wedneſday laſt, and his Royal Highneſs the Day following. This Journey will laſt near two Months, and towards the latter End of the next the Prince Succeſſor propoſes to be at Carlſcrona, where he will wait for the Arrival of his future Conſort the Princeſs Louiſa Ulrica of Pruſſia; but it is not yet known if the Nuptials will be celebrated there, or on his Royal Highneſs's Return to this Capital. The Day before his Royal Highneſs left this Place, he made General Keith a Preſent of his Picture ſet with Diamonds. The Departure of the ſaid General, with the Troops under his Command, remains fixed for the latter End of this Month.

Copenhagen, June 27, N. S. His Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Dover, commanded by Captain Rogers, arrived the 24th Inſtant, N. S. in the Sound, with a Fleet of above 70 Merchant-men, deſigned for the Baltick; and the Captain propoſes, as ſoon as the Wind ſerves, to return with ſuch as ſhall be ready for his Convoy homewards.

Vienna, June 27, N. S. A Courier is arrived from Prince Lobcowitz with the diſagreeable News, that a Caſſine, wherein he had poſted his moſt advanced Guard, upon the Extremity of the Mountain, which diſcovered, and, in a Manner commanded the Enemy's Camp, had been ſurprized, and 5 or 600 Men killed or taken Priſoners. It is now ſuppoſed, that inſtead of attacking the Spaniards and Neapolitans at Velletri, Prince Lobcowitz will enter the Kingdom of Naples by Anagni; he having already two Detachments there, one of which, under the Command of Count Gorani, conſiſts of 2000 Men, and was already advanced as far as Aquila.

Naples, June 2. Publick Prayers are made throughout this City at the Exhortation of Cardinal Spinelli our Archbiſhop, to implore Succeſs on the King's Army. On the 25th paſt the King

King made a Promotion of twelve Majors General and ſeventeen Brigadiers of his Army, which has been reinforced by three Battalions of regular Troops from this City, and ſeveral hundred Horſe, that have been ordered to withdraw from Abruzzo. The Queen continues at Gaeta, being entered into the 9th Month of her Pregnancy. The Sickneſs at Reggio in Calabria, after having for ſome Weeks paſt very much abated, has encreaſed again lately, ſo that 18 Perſons died of it in a Week, and 13 were ſent to the Lazzeretto.

Turin, June 13, *N. S.* On Monday Morning this Court received an Expreſs from M. Sinſan, who commanded the Body of the King of Sardinia's Troops at Oneglia; in which he gives an Account, that the Vanguard of the Spaniſh Army, about Five or Six Thouſand Men in Number, was advanced to Port Maurice, which is but two ſmall Miles from, and in Sight of, Oneglia; and that by certain Advices from his Spies, he was alſo informed, that another Body of the like Number was at Taggia, and would immediately be followed by a Third: And farther, that the Marquis de la Mina was with theſe Troops, and the Infant Don Philip himſelf would join them the Day after the Date of his Letters: That he had therefore determined to execute the Orders he had received from his Sardinian Majeſty without Loſs of Time, as it was impoſſible, with ſuch an inferior Force, to make a Stand or defend the Principality of Oneglia againſt a regular Army of Fifteen Thouſand Men. Accordingly, after leaving a compleat Detachment of regular Troops, under the Command of a good Officer, to guard the upper Part of the Mountains with the Militia, and to harraſs the Enemy in their March, he had retired without Moleſtation to Ormea and Garaſio, which are in Piemont, and on this Side the Mountains that divide the Province of Mondovi from the River of Genoa; and that from thence he propoſed to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy, and regulate himſelf accordingly. The laſt Letters from Rome do not repreſent Prince Lobcowitz's Progreſs or Advantages as being hitherto very conſiderable; but there are ſome more particular Accounts, which give great Hope of his obtaining ſoon ſome great and ſignal Advantage. Theſe Letters ſay, the two Armies were now very little diſtant from each other, the Queen of Hungary's at Nemi, and the Spaniards and Neapolitans, with the young King at their Head, at Velletri, where they have received a Convoy of Proviſions they ſtood in great Need of, and the Want of which has been the principal Occaſion of their not poſſeſſing themſelves of the important Poſts of Freſcati and Marino. They have likewiſe been reinforced there with Two Thouſand Men drawn from Sicily, the Garriſons of the Kingdom of Naples, and the Lines they had formed for guarding againſt the Plague at Reggio. The Deſertion among them continues and increaſes daily to a very conſiderable Degree; and, on the other hand, the Heats begin to affect the Germans, who are ſaid to ſicken apace. Prince Lobcowitz has ſeized and poſted his Troops in moſt of the Avenues to Velletri and on the Mountains about it, ſo as to render their Retreat from thence very hazardous: And it is farther added, that he has cut off the Aqueducts which ſupplied the Town with Water, and diſpoſed his Cavalry in ſuch a Manner, as to cut off the Convoys that might come to them from the Kingdom of Naples. It was expected the Body of Troops under General Novati, conſiſting of about 6000 Men, would join Prince Lobcowitz on the 10th or 11th Inſtant. The Auſtrian General has publiſhed and ſpread, in the Neapolitan Army and the Kingdom of Naples, a Manifeſt of the Queen of Hungary's, ſetting forth the Motives of her Undertaking this Conqueſt, and her Determination to deliver her faithful Subjects the Neapolitans from the intolerable Yoke of Spaniſh Slavery. This Proclamation likewiſe annuls all the Innovations and Preſſures impoſed on the Kingdom by the Spaniſh Government, and promiſes Pardon, Favour, and a Reſtitution of Privileges, to all thoſe who ſubmit to their lawful Soveregin, as well as to the ſeveral Corporations of the Kingdom.

Rome, June 13. Frequent Congregations are held before the Pope on the Difficulties under which the Government labours, of furniſhing the Armies with Neceſſaries, as well as of relieving the ſeveral diſtreſſed Communities, which are quite exhauſted by the Burthen of Foreign Troops, eſpecially that of Velletri, which Place, by an Expreſs which the Secretary of State has received from thence by way of Nettunno, is ſaid to be almoſt reduced to Famine. On the 8th and 9th Inſtant, two Parties of about 500 Auſtrian Horſe paſſed near the Walls of this City on their March to their Army, from whence on the 11th forty Waggons with Sick proceeded to their Hoſpital at Monte Rotondo. Several Tranſport Veſſels laden with Oats, &c. from Leghorn, eſcorted by a Britiſh Ship of War, is arrived in the Tyber for the Auſtrians. A Quantity of Forrage has been ſent by the Government to Civita Caſtellana for the Paſſage of the Lycanians, and other Auſtrian Troops, on their March from the Romagna to join their Army.

Florence, June 16, *N. S.* By Letters of the 13th from Prince Lobcowitz, received this Morning, we have Advice, that both Armies remained in the ſame Situation; but that as a conſiderable Body of Lycanians had join'd the Auſtrians, they were in Hopes of being ſoon able to undertake the Diſlodging the Spaniards and Neapolitans, who had fortified themſelves as much as poſſible in and about Velletri, where the King of Naples was in Perſon with the Duke of Modena: That the Deſertion from the Enemies Army encreaſes daily; and as moſt of their Proviſions come by Sea from Naples, they were frequently reduced to great Want: That Colonel Soro and Count Gorani, with a conſiderable Detachment, were entered into Abruzzo on the Side of Aſcoli, and had penetrated as far as Aquila, where they publiſhed the Queen of Hungary's Manifeſt, and had been received with Acclamations by the Inhabitants, inſomuch that if they had been provided with Arms to diſtribute in thoſe Provinces, they made no Doubt that a general Inſurrection would have enſued in Favour of the Queen of Hungary. From Bologna we are informed, that on the 7th and 8th inſtant a Party of 100 Auſtrian Soldiers from Lombardy, eſcorting many Waggons with Regimentals, &c. paſſed by that City for the Auſtrian Army, and that on the 9th, 2000 Men out of the Regiments of Vaſquez, Sprechers,

ers, and Huſſars, who landed lately at Fano, were on their March for the ſame Army. On the 9th a Battalion of Piedmont from Modena, together with other Troops and Gunners from Placentia, began their March, by Order of the King of Sardinia, to the Camp at Cuneo, and Detachments out of the Militia were ordered to replace them.

Bruſſels, July 2. The French King went to Dunkirk on the 28th paſt, where it is thought he will ſtay to ſee the Event of the Siege of Furnes. All our Intelligence here agrees, that the Duke d'Harcourt is marched with his Corps of Troops towards Liſle, and that the French have raiſed a Fort between Liſle and Tournay, from whence it ſeems probable that they will inveſt the latter, after they have made themſelves Maſters of Furnes. The Troops from England are arrived at Oſtend, where General Chanclos is active in making all neceſſary Preparations againſt a Siege. We hear that the great Inundation is at laſt made at Nieuport, which may incommode the French before Furnes, and oblige them to make new Diſpoſitions and change their Attacks.

Hambourg, July 3, *N. S.* His Majeſty's Ship the Fox, and the Hind Sloop, with 57 Sail under their Convoy, put to Sea the 1ſt Inſtant, N. S. about Noon, the Wind being then favourable, after having detained the Ships 15 Days in the River from the Time firſt appointed for them to be at the Rendezvous.

Hague, July 3, *N. S.* It was laſt Wedneſday reſolved by the States General, that the Body of Troops now under the Command of General Ginkel, and amounting to about 11 or 12000 Men, ſhould march immediately to join and reinforce the combined Army in Flanders, and the particular Troops of which that Body is compoſed, are to ſet forward without aſſembling or waiting for each other. As moſt of thoſe Regiments are already advanced to Breda, and the neighbouring Towns, they will not have above ſix or eight Days March to the Army.

Dover, June 26. This Morning arrived one of the Packet Boats from Oſtend, with the Flanders Mail of Sunday laſt, the Mate whereof Reports, that he left Oſtend at Seven o'Clock on Sunday Night, at which Time the French Batteries firſt began to fire very furiouſly upon Furnes for about an Hour, when the firing ceaſed, which was occaſioned, as he ſuppos'd, by a Tempeſt of Wind and Rain which the ſaid Mate ſaw fall about Furnes. By a Deſerter who left the French Army on Friday laſt, we hear, that great Part of their Troops were incamped between Furnes and Nieuport.

Dover, June 27. The Mate of the Packet Boat which came laſt Night from Calais, ſays, That the French King came from St. Omer to Calais on Saturday laſt, and ſtaid there till Monday Afternoon, and then went for Boulogne, and returned laſt Night to Calais, and goes this Day for Dunkirk.

By the Lords Juſtices General and General Governors of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN ARMAGH. NEWPORT C.

WHereas his Majeſty hath ſignified unto us his Royal Pleaſure, that the Parliament of this Kingdom, which now ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the Third Day of July next, be further prorogued to Tueſday the Nineteenth Day of February following; We do therefore publiſh and declare, that the ſaid Parliament be, and accordingly the ſaid Parliament is, hereby further prorogued to Tueſday the 19th Day of February next: Whereof the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this preſent Parliament, are to take Notice accordingly.

Given at his Majeſty's Caſtle of Dublin, this 20th Day of June 1744.

By their Excellencies Command,

J. POYNTER.

GOD ſave the King.

General Poſt Office, London, June 23, 1744.

Theſe are to give Notice, that the Poſt will go every Night (Sundays excepted) from London to Tunbridge Wells, and from Tunbridge Wells to London; to begin on Monday the 25th Inſtant, and to continue during the Summer Seaſon as uſual.

By Command of the Poſt Maſter General,

George Shelvocke, *Secretary.*

Eaſt-India Houſe, June 29, 1744.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, do hereby give Notice, That ſuch Proprietors who omitted to make their Second Payments for New Bonds, in the Time limited by the General Court on the 29th of March laſt, will be permitted to make the ſaid Payments, together with the laſt, on or before the 30th of July next.

The Committee for Letting the City's Lands in the Account of the Chamberlain of the City of London, give Notice, that they intend to lett by ſeveral Leaſes the following Lots, viz. N° 1. On a Building Leaſe for 61 Years, One Meſſuage or Tenement at the upper End of Windſor Court in Monkwell-ſtreet, now untenanted, but formerly in the Poſſeſſion of Mrs. Mary Morriſon. N° 2. On a Building Leaſe for 61 Years, One Meſſuage or Tenement in Thames-ſtreet near Broken Wharfe, now untenanted, but formerly in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Haman. N° 3. One Meſſuage or Tenement in Front in the Old Baily, on the Eaſt Side thereof, now untenanted, but formerly in the Poſſeſſion of Mrs. Hannah Wilſon, for a Term of 21 Years. N° 4 One Meſſuage or Tenement in Front in the Old Baily, in the Occupation of Mr. Samuel Benſon; and one Meſſuage or Tenement behind the ſame, known by the Sign of the Four Kings, in the Occupation of Mr. Thomas Wheeler, for a Term of 21 Years. N° 5. One Meſſuage or Tenement in Shoemaker Row near Aldgate, in the Occupation of Mr. John Covell, for a Term of 21 Years. N° 6. Two Meſſuages or Tenements in Shoemaker Row near Aldgate, now untenanted, but formerly in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. William Atkinſon, for a Term of 21 Years. Note, The two laſt Lots will be lett together or ſeparate. And that the ſaid Committee will ſit in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, London, on Wedneſday the 11th Day of July next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, to receive Propoſals for the ſame: Of which further Information and printed Particulars may be had at the Comptroller's Office in the Guildhall aforeſaid. On which printed Particulars all Perſons bidding for any of the ſaid Lots are to write their Propoſals.

The Committee for Letting the City's Lands, in the Account of the Chamberlain of the City of London, give Notice, That they intend to let by Leaſe, the Place or Office of one of the Ten Corn-Meeters of this City, now in Leaſe to Robert Biſhop, Eſq; and that the ſaid Committee will ſit in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, London, on Wedneſday the 11th Day of July next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, to receive